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French. To these is now added, for the special benefit of American and English students of the French language, the '*Chrestomathie française*' prepared by Professor A. Rambeau, of Johns Hopkins, and Jean Passy, a brother of the distinguished founder of the Association Phonétique. Professor Rambeau's linguistic and pedagogical works have long since made him known to philologists and phoneticians; and Mr. Passy has won himself a reputation as a teacher and as an investigator of French dialects. The present volume is, therefore, the product of men expert both in the theory and in the practical side of their science.

The *Chrestomathie* is not meant for beginners, but is intended for pupils who have already used some more elementary work of a similar character; hence the texts are given in two forms—the standard spelling and the phonetic transcription—on opposite pages. The book begins with a strong defence of the 'new method'; then follows, condensed into less than twenty pages, a description of French sounds and sound-groups. The rest of the volume is filled by the texts themselves; they are chosen to illustrate all sorts of styles in prose and verse, and are of various degrees of difficulty, some of them being very hard, and none particularly easy. The figured pronunciation of the poetry conforms to Paul Passy's theory of accentuation. The phonetic alphabet used by the authors is that of the Association Phonétique; though rather unsightly, as compared with Bell's 'visible speech' or Sweet's 'broad ionic,' it can be quickly acquired and readily deciphered. The print is clear and sufficiently large. It is to be hoped that the *Chrestomathie*, which represents an immense amount of disinterested labor, will, even if not extensively used in America for years to come, at least serve to bring home to many of our French teachers the importance of phonetic study.

C. H. GRANDGENT.

JOURNAL OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY. Editor: GUSTAF E. KARSTEN, University of Indiana. Vol. I, 1897, No. I.

The first number of the *Journal of Germanic Philology* has recently appeared in very attractive dress on heavy paper; in general make-up it is above criticism, forming a pleasing contrast to similar journals in Europe. But not merely its exterior reflects credit upon Professor Karsten; its purpose and plan are especially deserving of the highest commendation. The problems of a journal of this kind in America are not only distinctly scientific, but are also decidedly practical. It ought not only to call forth and foster scientific study and scholarship amongst those engaged in such work at the larger institutions of learning, but try to raise the general average of scholarship in the country by disseminating the results of such investigations here and elsewhere amongst the larger body of students and teachers; amongst those whose time is so taken up by their routine tasks that they cannot hope to follow carefully all the latest literature in their lines of work, but who are forced to depend upon abstracts and digests, when they can get them, or who are not near libraries where they can obtain the latest literature, particularly such as is to be found in the scientific journals. It is an age of 'Reviews of Reviews,' and such a 'Review' of Germanic studies has been greatly needed. This need the

new journal intends to satisfy; in the first number it has made an excellent beginning with digests of the contents of *Anglia*, vol. VI; *Englische Studien*, vol. XXII; a general discussion of the purpose and aims of the *Euphorian*; and digests of the first three volumes of *Indogermanische Forschungen*. If a suggestion might be allowed, possibly in some of these digests a little more condensation would be advisable. Except where an article in a journal is of pretty general interest, the reader can hardly expect to find in a digest anything but the main points that he may be interested in; if he desires more detailed information, he must expect to go to the original.

The body of this first number of the *Journal* provides a variety of well-selected and scientifically interesting studies, hardly needing other vouchers for the quality of their contents than the names of the contributors. Horatio S. White of Cornell contributes the first article, a discussion and review of the various theories in regard to the home of Walther von der Vogelweide, which arrives at the only possible conclusion of the whole matter, that it is still inconclusive. The second article, by George Hempl of the University of Michigan, is on Middle English *-wē-*, *-wō-*, in which, after a careful study of Chaucer's rimes, he establishes a new rime-test for the determining of Midland and Southern texts, the latter riming *wē* with *gē* and *fē*, the former showing the rimes *wō* : *dō*, *tō*. The investigation further traces the history of the influence of *w* on a following *ē*, establishing definite dates for the change of *ē* to *ō* after *w*. Edward Payson Morton, of the University of Indiana, in the next article presents the results of a study of Shakespeare's popularity in the seventeenth century, as evinced by the number of different Shakespearian plays put on the stage during the century, and the frequency of their repetitions. He shows that Shakespeare was popular, notwithstanding the adverse opinions of literary critics of the times, and, at least as far as representations on the stage are concerned, was as popular as he is to-day, judging by a comparison with statistics from the Boston theatres. In an article on voiced spirants in Gothic, George A. Hench, of the University of Michigan, establishes by a careful investigation of all cases, first, that *b* after *r* and *l* is a voiced labial spirant; and, secondly, that the sandhi theory as stated by Streitberg (*Gotisches Elementarbuch*) for the explanation of *b*, *d* and *z*, where *f*, *p* and *s* would be expected, is untenable, as are likewise the theories of Kock (*Zfdä.* XXV) and Wrede (Heyne's *Ulfilas*, 9th ed.). The forms are to be explained rather by leveling, which at first was only a matter of spelling, but afterwards 'prepared the way for the representation of the real voiced spirant in sandhi, which is to be seen in the first eight chapters of Luke, perhaps in isolated cases elsewhere.' The *d* in the verbal endings is due to 'a sound-change in East Gothic, by which the voiceless spirant became voiced in an unaccented syllable.' In the fifth article, Otto B. Schlutter, of the Hartford High School, offers a number of corrections and criticisms of Sweet's edition of the *Oldest English Texts*. H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, of the University of Chicago, follows with a series of investigations (illustrated) made with the Rousselot apparatus on *r*-sounds, and on the quantity of labials in Finnic Swedish as determined with Rosapelly's lip observer. In the article on Teutonic 'eleven' and 'twelve,' F. A. Blackburn, of the University of Chicago, would substitute for the derivation and explanation of the ending *lif* of these two words, as

given by Kluge, a derivation from a nominal form *liði*, root *liþ*, meaning 'addition.' *Ainliði* would then mean 'having one as an addition,' a derivation which, however, fails to explain the Lithuanian forms. The last article, On the Hildebrandslied, is by the editor, Professor Karsten, who defends the theory that the original text was OS., explains the HG. forms by the dialect of the first scribe, and presents emendations for verses 48 and 30.

This first number as a whole fully comes up to the high expectations which were entertained of it, and augurs well for the future. The names of the co-editors, Professors Cook of Yale for English, White of Cornell for the History of German Literature, and Hench of Michigan for the Historical Grammar of the Germanic Dialects, together with Professor Georg Holz of Leipzig, and a large number of European scholars who have promised co-operation, guarantee that the following numbers will contain thorough and careful work, and that the scholarly character of the journal will be kept up to a high standard. Its continuance is provided for by the financial support of seven gentlemen in Indianapolis, to whom all friends of Germanic studies in America owe a debt of gratitude. It is a most encouraging sign for the future of learning in this country that those who stand outside of the body of scholars, strictly speaking, should so munificently show their interest in a distinctly scientific journal, and that in a way so free from selfishness or ostentatious display. Such generosity ought to call forth an equally generous spirit of support in the community of scholars and students more directly interested.

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